

Delay in Spain In Swearing-In Of New Premier

MADRID, Dec. 31 (AP).—Carlos Arias Navarro became Spain's new premier today but his official oath-taking was postponed until after the New Year's holiday.

A government spokesman said the swearing-in ceremony before the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, would be held Wednesday but added there was no political significance in the change of program.

Mrs. Arias had been scheduled to take the oath today after publication of an official decree making him Spain's first civilian premier since the civil war.

Russia Reportedly Reissues Censored Author Now Uncut

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Unofficial Soviet sources said today a new edition of prose works by the late Mikhail Bulgakov, who died in 1940 after years of struggling with censorship, had been issued by a state publishing house.

But, according to the sources, few copies of the volume, containing two novels and a semi-autobiographical novella which have never been printed in full here, had been put on public sale.

And although official literary sources said all three works—"The Master and Margarita," "The White Guard" and "Black Snow—A Theatrical Novel"—were uncensored in the new edition, there was no way of checking whether that was true.

The unofficial sources said the new edition was printed in 30,000 copies, of which at least half would be sent abroad. Of the others, most were earmarked for official organizations and regional branches of the Writers' Union.

Key Work Was Cut

"The Master and Margarita"—the main theme of which is a visit by the devil to Moscow in the 1930s—is regarded as Bulgakov's key work and was first printed here, almost 30 years after it was written, by a literary journal in 1966. Many passages were cut.

Bulgakov was best known until the publication of "The Master" for his 14 plays. Only 11 of them have been performed in the Soviet Union and some have encountered official disapproval.

His "Moloch," about the tribulations of the French playwright at the court of Louis XIV but also intended as a picture of this

If Hughes Avoids
Court; He Could
Imperil Casinos

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Howard Hughes, the biggest gambling-casino investor in Nevada, could jeopardize his license to operate seven casinos here if he avoids court appearances in a federal indictment on charges of stock manipulation, a state official said yesterday.

"If he becomes a fugitive from justice, it places a cloud over the status of his Nevada gambling license," Shannon Bybee, a member of the Gaming Control Board, said.

Five persons, including Mr. Hughes, were indicted by a federal grand jury Dec. 27 on charges of conspiracy and stock manipulations in connection with Mr. Hughes' take-over of Air West Airlines five years ago. Also named in the indictment was New York lawyer Chester Davis, general counsel for Mr. Hughes' Summa Corp. Both men are Nevada gambling licensees.

Mr. Bybee said that if Mr. Hughes ignores court service, "we would not just have a person who has an indictment against him but, in a sense, a fugitive from justice."

Mr. Hughes is not expected to appear Jan. 11 in federal court for arraignment on the indictment. He has been a recluse for two decades.

High command spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said that fighting continued in Quang Ngai Province, 318 miles north-east of Saigon. Eleven Communist soldiers were killed yesterday when they attacked government infantry and militia posts in Son Hoa and Binh Son districts in the province. The command said that government forces were three killed and eight wounded.

The helicopter on the ground at the time was destroyed but there were no injuries, the command said.

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U.S. Experts Doubt Russians Will Sue to Suppress 'Gulag'

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).—American experts in Soviet-American copyright relations said yesterday that it was unlikely that the Soviet government would take legal action to keep Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago," from being published in the United States and other Western countries.

A high Soviet official, Boris D. Pankin, seemed to imply in a recent interview that the Soviet leadership would order lawsuits against Western publishers of books by Soviet dissidents.

But the president of the Association of American Publishers, Townsend Hoopes, one of several U.S. publishing figures who met with Mr. Pankin, head of the

Soviet copyright agency, and other Soviet officials in Frankfurt in October, said: "They certainly gave us the impression that they would not resort to foreign courts with regard to any alleged breaches of contract in foreign trade, which in the present context would surely include the publication of dissident writers' work."

"Constantly Told Us"

And Robert L. Bernstein, the president of Random House and chairman of the association's Committee on Soviet-American Publishing Relations, said: "The Soviets have constantly told us at every point that they will not use the Universal Copyright Convention as a censorship tool."

The Soviet Union subscribed to the convention on May 27, and since then, according to a number of Soviet intellectual figures, it has used the convention to tighten controls in various areas of intellectual activity.

Last week the Soviet authorities decreed that Soviet publishers could transfer to foreign publishers the rights to their works "only through the All-Union Copyright Agency," which was recently set up and is headed by Mr. Pankin, an administrator who is also a literary critic.

In a recent interview, Mr. Pankin reportedly said that foreign publishers would bear "legal responsibility" in cases where works by dissident authors were published abroad.

Nonetheless, Harper & Row in the United States and publishers in several other Western countries have contracted to publish "The Gulag Archipelago." No Soviet legal action against them has been reported.

Mr. Bernstein said: "I would hope that the Russians would try to sue in our courts because I think that would highlight and clarify international publishing involving countries that try to use government pressure—and still have the protection of the Universal Copyright Convention."

Doubts Court Bar

Alan U. Schwartz, a New York lawyer who participated in the negotiations that led to the scheduled publication of the book by Harper & Row, said: "I believe very strongly that no court here is going to either issue an injunction to stop the publication of a work authorized by the author, or award damages to a plaintiff coming in here and claiming that they are the copyright owners."

He concluded that a Soviet suit was unlikely and observed: "I think they would be very foolish to take any legal action here to try to stop the publication of this book."

Irwin Karp, counsel to the Authors League of America, said: "It's possible that the Russians could sue Harper & Row as a plaintiff. It's unlikely, because Solzhenitsyn is so famous and the book has had so much exposure; they wouldn't want to risk losing this case."

Charles H. Lieb, a New York lawyer who is copyright counsel to the Association of American Publishers, declaring that he was speaking on an advisory basis, said: "I doubt our courts would accept jurisdiction of a suit brought by a Russian agency, and my guess is that the Russians are not going to sue."

He added: "I think the Russians are presented with a real problem."

Pompidou Vows
Effort to Avert
Unemployment

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou told the nation tonight that everything possible will be done in 1974 to avoid an unemployment crisis.

In a New Year's Eve television and radio address, Mr. Pompidou said that after a year of exceptional economic expansion, "we must admit that the year winds up in a less cheerful atmosphere and that the outlook is tougher."

"But I can assure you," Mr. Pompidou added, "that everything will be done to maintain your standard of living and your purchasing power, especially that of the poorest."

"I can assure you that everything will be done to avoid a general employment crisis," he said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance announced that the price of beef will increase by 7 percent as of tomorrow. The government has decided to reimpose the value-added tax removed a year ago.

The ministry gave no explanation for the move.

L'Humanité Hits
At Solzhenitsyn

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The French Communist party newspaper L'Humanité hit today that the publicity surrounding the publication of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's book "The Gulag Archipelago" is part of an international anti-Soviet campaign.

L'Humanité said the book was published simultaneously with a long article in the conservative newspaper Le Figaro pointing up shortcomings in the Soviet economic system.

The twin publications were an attempt to cover up discontent in France, L'Humanité said.

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The London residence of merchant Joseph Sieff where he was shot Sunday night.

3-Day Business Week Slashes Work, Pay of Millions in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

have been complaining bitterly that they cannot accommodate their customers on half-day schedules because of the time required to operate electrical hair driers. Some are planning to cut hair and offer manicures in the mornings and wash and dry hair in the afternoons, or vice versa.

All businesses that are able to remain open without using electrical power are permitted to do so. Many stores are using candles and kerosene lanterns for illumination during the hours when they cannot use electricity, but others are closing because of security problems and the lack of adequate heating.

The power cutbacks will be made on a geographical basis, with one area operating on a Monday-through-Wednesday schedule while another operates Thursday through Saturday. The areas are determined by the distribution systems of regional electricity boards.

Most large industrial enterprises that depend on electrical power to keep their production lines moving will shut down outside their three-day periods of power allotments, unless they are so-called "continuous process" producers, such as steel or glass manufacturers.

More Layoffs

These enterprises will be allowed to keep their lines moving, but are being required to reduce their power consumption by 35 percent. This means reducing production and laying off workers. (Last week, the British Employment Department estimated that 400,000 workers in England and Wales had already been laid off because of the fuel crisis.)

One continuous-process manufacturer, the government-owned British Steel Corp., has already slashed its output by 50 percent and says that it may have to cut back even further. Its plight is compounded by a shortage of coke for its blast furnaces, a shortage stemming from the miners' work slowdown.

The loss of steel output will curtail automobile production once steel inventories are exhausted, but production is being reduced anyway to reflect lower demand brought on by the shortage of gasoline and the anticipated loss of purchasing power due to the short work week.

Around 10 million of Britain's total work force, now estimated at roughly 25 million, are believed to be covered by guaranteed weekly wage agreements. However, the guarantees do not cover full earnings.

For instance, the average overtime earnings in all manufacturing

U.K. Opens Drive
To Boost Trade
With Middle East

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 31 (AP-D).—Britain will send a mission of leading industrialists to Iran this week to spearhead an export sales drive in the Middle East in 1974, Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Walker announced today.

He told a news conference the oil-producing countries had a great deal of money to spend, and that during 1974 he would concentrate on "seeing that the extra money we pay them (for oil) they pay us back for our goods."

Mr. Walker said he will announce in the next six months a major nuclear power program which would begin operating in the early 1980s. He will also soon agree with the National Coal Board on a major investment in the recently proven coal discoveries at fires, the sources said.

The North Sea oil fields will be exploited in 1974 as a major operation, Mr. Walker added. The measures mean Britain will be self-sufficient in energy by the early 1980s, he said.

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amount to about \$5 a week, and there will be no coverage for the loss of this kind of pay.

Inadequate Revenue

The wage guarantees, moreover, are threatened in numerous cases because the companies that have agreed to pay them will have inadequate revenues due to the production losses resulting from the three-day schedules.

The Confederation of British Industry predicts that numerous companies will drop into the red because of the production loss and ultimately will be forced into bankruptcy if the three-day work week is sustained for a period of months.

Union leaders are insisting that the wage agreements be met, but the companies respond that they cannot for very long pay out money they are not taking in, or they will force themselves out of business.

Saturday work shifts are posing a special problem. Saturday work is normally considered overtime, or "out-of-hours" work, and some unions are pressing for premium payments for Saturday shifts.

Public appeals have been issued to keep schools open on Saturdays, so that women workers can work their Saturday shifts without having to care baby-sitters. Some companies are setting up nurseries of their own for Saturday use.

Britain's building societies say they will be lenient in collecting mortgage payments while wages are curtailed. Some of the institutions, the primary source of mortgage here, say they will defer principal payments on mortgage loans while continuing to require interest payments.

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Half of the Arab Oil 'Leaked' To U.S. Is Coming From Libya

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The 770 million gallons of oil which have "leaked" out of the Arab world and into the United States since the oil embargo have come from all the Arab countries with the possible exceptions of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

More than half the amount has come out of Libya, oil industry sources said, but oil also has arrived from Algeria and a few of the Persian Gulf states, such as Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

Iraq has refused to cut its oil production because it needs money badly. Iraq shut off the United States but was shipping very little oil here anyway. Oil men think that Iraq oil has come into the United States through third-party refineries in Italy.

Flow From Libya

By far the most oil is coming from Libya, which is ironic since the Libyans are regarded as the most militant of the Arab nations. More than a few oil men think that the Libyan President, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, is giving oil to the United States to spite the rest of the Arab world.

"Qadhafi was never let in on the invasion plans of Egypt and Syria and was left out of the cease-fire talks as well," an oilman said. "He has been so plucked by it all that he does not attend any more Arab meetings."

Libya has had another reason to sell as much oil as it can during the embargo—the nationalization of the big oil companies including British Petroleum that it enforced two years ago, and which the major oil companies are still contesting.

"Qadhafi does two things by selling his oil," the oilman said. "He proves he's his own man to the rest of the Arab world, and he shows the big oil companies that he can move his oil without their help."

Just how much oil has left Libya during the embargo is unknown but most oilmen think it accounts for anywhere from 50 to 60 percent of the "leakage" mentioned in the last two weeks by the director of the U.S. energy office, William Simon. The supply has amounted to 700,000 barrels of oil a day for the last month.

Most of the Libyan oil comes directly to the United States through the refineries in the Caribbean, the largest of which is in the Bahamas and is partly owned by the Chevron Oil Co. The other refineries are operated

Officially Deported

The Foreign Office, which has been following a generally pro-Arab line, issued a brief statement saying, "We deeply deplore this like any other act of terrorism."

As the shooting was reconstructed by police today, the lone gunman appeared masked at the door of the Sieff home in the St. John's Wood district of London at 7 p.m., pointed a pistol at the Portuguese butler and then found his target. Police officers said the man fired one bullet at Mr. Sieff's head and rushed out.

The Sieff family has been among the most active in Britain in support of Israel. Mr. Sieff, who gave up the chairmanship of Marks & Spencer in 1972, has worked as a fundraiser for Israel and has contributed generously himself. He recently visited Israel to assess the extent of aid needed in view of the October war.

Mr. Sieff, who is known as "Teddy," was chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal from 1961 to 1965, when he also became vice-president of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain. His brother, Lord Sieff, who died last year, was vice-president of the World Jewish Congress.

Libya Unilaterally Ups Price
Of Crude to \$18.768 a Barrel

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The Libyan government announced today that it has unilaterally raised the posted price of its crude oil to \$18.768 a barrel, Radio Tripoli reported.

The broadcast said Oil Minister Hamed Mahabub announced the new price to be applied to Libya's standard-grade crude oil of 40 degrees density, will go into effect tomorrow. It gave no other details.

The price is far in excess of the \$11.65 a barrel posted price announced by ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after their meeting in Tehran Saturday.

After that meeting the Libyan oil minister told reporters the OPEC price too low and intended to announce a higher price for Libyan oil.

Radio Tripoli also said government experts today completed a study of oil made by 25 international companies for a consignment of 183 million barrels of Libyan-nationalized crude oil to be available in 1974. The broadcast gave no further details.

Advice to Poor Nations

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP).—The OPEC secretary-general today suggested various ways for developing nations to meet their oil requirements without disrupting their economies.

Abder Rahman Khene of Nigeria, who was here on a five-day visit, told newsmen that developing nations like India could get crude oil through bilateral trade arrangements, the exchange of commodities and soft-term loans from the oil-producing countries.

He appeared to be suggesting a barter pattern: whereby oil would be exchanged for natural commodities such as jute or iron ore, both of which India has in abundance.

Nigeria Announces Boost

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The posted price of Ni-

gera's crude oil has been increased to \$14.69 a barrel, it was officially announced here today. The increase is effective from tomorrow.

Indonesia Raises Price

DJAKARTA, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Indonesian oil will cost 80 percent more from tomorrow, a spokesman for the state-run oil company Pertamina said here.

The spokesman announced that crude will cost \$10.80 instead of the current \$6.

More than 70 percent of Indonesia's exports go to Japan and about 17 percent to the United States.

French Fuel May Go Up

PARIS, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The government is expected to approve increases in gasoline and other fuel prices in the next few days, fuel-industry sources said here today.

Possible measures now being discussed include a 20 percent increase in the price of gasoline, the sources added. This would bring the price of a liter of super-grade to 1.60 francs (53 cents).

Spain Delays Boost

MADRID, Dec. 31 (AP).—Officials of CAMPSA, Spain's petroleum consortium, said today that higher gasoline prices announced by the government for January will not become effective tomorrow.

Sources said the prices would go into effect around the middle of the month.

Laughter Routs Bandit

CHARD, France, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—A giant false nose worn by a gunman who tried to hold up the post office here was so grotesque that the cashier burst into uncontrollable laughter, unnerving the intruder, who fled.

Throughout the United States, that would be, in my opinion, intolerable," he said.

Despite his words, the flow of gasoline from the nation's service stations slowed to a trickle today as motorists with New Year's travel plans tried to fill their tanks before the fuel pumps shut down.

Impossible to Find

"Gas will be impossible to obtain from 5 p.m. tonight through Wednesday morning," said a spokesman for the Auto Club of New York City.

The spokesman said the lack of gas caused a reduction in the number of cruising police patrols.

Estimates of the number of stations that planned to close tomorrow ranged up to 55 percent in some parts of the country. The New York City official predicted at least 75 percent of the service stations would be open today, but that figure was revised as the holiday weekend wore on and stations used up their December allocations of gas.

Mr. Simon denied that the major oil companies were holding back domestic production in order to profit from fuel shortages.

"The wells indeed are producing at a 100 percent efficiency rate at this time," he reported.

U.S. Buys From Arabs

He said the United States has been making limited purchases from the Arab despite their embargo.

"The leakage has been 600,000 barrels a day during the embargo," Mr. Simon said. He declined to identify the sources in order to prevent a cutoff. (Other reports have put the "leakage" as high as 700,000 barrels a day.)

He rejected reports that tankers have backed up at some U.S. ports waiting to unload cargoes, saying there have been only "isolated cases" of backlogs.

"I suspect from our preliminary investigation that this is grossly exaggerated," Mr. Simon said.

The Coast Guard reports that this is normal loading and unloading.

Criticizing "the bureaucratic red tape" involved in fuel distribution planning, he reaffirmed that no decision has been made by the government to order gasoline rationing at this time.

"Attempting to be equitable on gasoline rationing at this time would be extraordinarily difficult," he said.

Shell Oil Co. meanwhile announced today in Houston that it is raising the price of heating oil and diesel fuel 4.5 cents a gallon.

Shell also announced price increases of one cent a gallon for gasoline and increases for other oil products.

Despite Watergate

Nixon Feels History's View Of Him Will Be Favorable

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Dec. 31 (WP).—President Nixon believes that the "judgment of history" will rank him as a President of high achievement despite the Watergate scandal.

Nixon Group Paid Brother As an Adviser

By Robert Fairbanks

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 31.—The Richard Nixon Foundation, a tax-exempt corporation formed by the President's friends to build a presidential library, has paid at least \$21,000 to the President's brother, Edward, to determine where the Nixon family would like the library to be built, it has been learned.

Leonard K. Firestone, president of the foundation, said Edward C. Nixon reviewed no more than six sites around the country and advised that a final selection (which has yet to be made) should be among three in Orange County, Calif., where the President was born and began his legal and political career.

Mr. Firestone, a director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., indicated that he believed the money was well spent. He said Edward Nixon visited proposed sites in the Eastern part of the country, took pictures and studied reports.

"Obviously, he had some thought and idea of what the First Family might think of a given area. . . . If people think that is too much [for Edward Nixon to be paid], let them try to hire a consultant today and see what they come up with," Mr. Firestone said.

Mr. Johnson's Help
He said he hired Edward Nixon after being told that a member of the Nixon family might be helpful to the foundation in selecting a site, just as Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson had been helpful to her husband in developing plans for his library. When asked whether Mrs. Johnson was paid for her work, Mr. Firestone said he did not know.

Edward Nixon, 43, was most recently reported to be living in Klamath Falls, north of Seattle, and working as vice-president of an industrial consulting firm. He could not be reached for comment.

The payment was disclosed in a document filed with the Registry of Charitable Trusts, an agency within the California Department of Justice. The document is involved because the foundation, like others of its kind, is in effect subsidized by taxpayers. It pays no corporate income taxes and donations it receives may be deducted from individual incomes.

According to the document, the foundation paid Edward Nixon \$1,500 a month for 14 consecutive months beginning December, 1970, and ending January, 1972. He was described as a "consultant to the foundation respecting selection and development of proposed presidential library site."

Wages Possible
Mr. Firestone said Edward Nixon might have received wages for a few additional months in 1972, but that he received no more than that.

The document also showed that the foundation spent about \$35,000 with five other consultants and consulting firms. Most of that money (\$23,148) went to William L. Pereira Associates, a prominent Los Angeles architectural and planning firm.

Mr. Firestone said Mr. Pereira and the others handled the technical side of the consulting work, such as studying population trends, traffic patterns and the like. Edward Nixon, he said, handled the "emotional or aesthetic" side.

Mr. Firestone also noted that two schools of architecture are the University of Southern California and Claremont College—have recently proposed that their campuses become the site for the presidential library.

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Spencer W. Kimball

New Mormon Leader

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 31 (AP).—Spencer W. Kimball, 78, grandson of a Mormon pioneer apostle, became 12th president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) today. He succeeds Harold B. Lee, 74, who died Wednesday.

Ezra Taft Benson, who was secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower administration, was named president of the Council of Twelve Apostles, putting him next in the traditional line of succession to the Mormon presidency.

Soviet-French Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (Reuters).

The Soviet Union and France have launched the second of two joint-developed Auroras satellites, intended to conduct research in the upper atmosphere and carry out a geophysical study. This said last week.

"In any other time, without Watergate, this is what the American people would be saying."

Gen. Haig and other administration officials accompanying Mr. Nixon on his working vacation in San Clemente, Calif., say that the "without Watergate" reservation is an important one. They concede that the administration has "survival" problems, particularly if the Watergate Special prosecutor should find that Mr. Nixon was implicated in the cover-up. But they insist that the President has not been immobilized by the Watergate crisis and that his attention is now focused on the far-ranging action that Mr. Nixon believes will form the basis of the historical judgment about him.

Mr. Nixon's aides say that he is now doing "serious stock-taking" of a highly private nature. He has engaged in such solitary pleasures as taking long walks on the beach and reading a recent book about Abraham Lincoln, and watching football games on television. He has also worked steadily to reduce a mound of paperwork relating to unsigned legislation and on a variety of options presented to him for his State of the Union address in January.

A Glimpse of 1974

What that message will say has yet to be decided. But the President has reached some broad conclusions on what he hopes to propose as his 1974 initiatives.

The administration's foreign-policy posture is viewed as a delicate mix of continued efforts to broaden the détente with the Soviet Union combined with increased defense spending on American missile capability. It is the administration's view that the support of Democratic liberals for Israel has given the President an opportunity to win congressional approval of a bigger defense budget while at the same time continuing to work with the Soviet Union to stabilize the situation in the Middle East.

Domestically, the President has decided not to propose the negative income tax advocated by departing counselor Melvin R. Laird as a means of helping the poor. Nor will the administration revive the controversial family assistance plan. Instead, Mr. Nixon will propose increased spending for programs modeled after the manpower bill he signed last week, which provides local governments with the money and authority for manpower training programs.

More immediately, Mr. Nixon has decided to sign legislation providing for a two-stage, 11 percent increase in Social Security benefits, one of 36 unsigned measures remaining on his desk after the signing of three bills yesterday. The legislation would increase monthly maximum payments for a single old person from \$197 to \$184 by the end of the fiscal year.

Relief Measures

Two of the bills he signed yesterday were private relief measures granting individual aliens permanent residence in the United States; the other was a measure postponing until July 1, 1975, a fee schedule that would have allowed "non-poor" families to participate in the Headstart program.

Mr. Nixon is described by his aides as vastly preferring the opportunities for quiet relaxation and contemplation provided him at San Clemente to those available in Washington.

Gen. Haig says that Mr. Nixon's present combination of work, reflection and rest "tends itself better to the quietude of San Clemente than it does to the Oval Office."

Others in the administration view the President's current mood as one of near withdrawal and of a resumption of his long-standing penchant for privacy.

"The President doesn't want to see anyone and no one really wants to see the President," a White House official said. "He wants to be alone as much as possible and we appreciate that."

Panama Seeing New U.S. Attitude For Negotiations

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 31 (AP).

The Panamanian government said Saturday that a U.S. decision to return two parcels of land within the American-controlled Canal Zone showed a "new attitude" for another waterway treaty.

U.S. treaty negotiator Ellsworth Bunker is expected to return here in January for a second round of negotiations with Panamanian authorities. He was here last month for the first talks with Panama in almost a year. Earlier talks broke off without agreement.

The White House announced Friday that President Nixon will propose legislation next month to transfer back to Panama the two parcels of land and allow the sale of Panamanian lottery tickets in the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone. Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tuck issued a statement which, observers said, was neither optimistic nor pessimistic, although he stressed that the "fundamental thing" for Panama is a new treaty.

Mr. Tuck said that the U.S. decision appeared as "strictly unilateral measures" to show the way to a new attitude toward Panama in canal-treaty negotiations.



DE FACTO RATIONING—Taxis and private automobiles queued in separate lines at one of the few service stations open in Manhattan Sunday. While private cars were limited to \$3 worth of gasoline, taxis were allowed to fill up. A New York Automobile Club spokesman said most metropolitan area stations had used up their monthly quotas by Saturday and would not reopen until Wednesday.

Related to Watergate

Baker Asks Nixon to Disclose Grave Matter

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Sen. Howard Baker, vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, called on President Nixon yesterday to disclose a "matter of grave national importance" that he said would explain some of the covert Watergate activities.

While Sen. Baker, R., Tenn., would not reveal the information he wants disclosed, he said that it related to national security and, if released, "would justify or at least explain some of the conduct that appears otherwise unexplainable."

In a television interview, he said that "if the information is disclosed, 'The odds are probably better that it would be [more] helpful to the President than hurtful.'"

Sen. Baker said that he does not intend to reveal the substance of the information but he said, "I believe the information I possess and the President possesses has sufficient bearing on the conduct of affairs in the White House that it ought to be disclosed."

The senator said the President's so-called Operation Candor has failed to remove public doubt about his role in Watergate, but he added, "As of this moment, the odds would favor the President continuing his term."

He said that he was "personally disappointed that the White House documents and tapes."

House has apparently changed its tune" about making summaries of Watergate-related tapes available to the public.

"There may still be summaries or white papers, as they say, but I think altogether that detracts from the effectiveness and the believability of Operation Candor," Sen. Baker said.

Asked if he was aware of any more Watergate revelations, Sen. Baker cited the "matter of grave national importance" and declared, "There are animals crashing around in the forest. I can hear them, but I can't see them."

"I do know of other circumstances that I think ought to be investigated and they ought to be disclosed to the country. Some of them do involve national security, but that must be a balance at some point . . . on whether the requirements of national security are greater than the requirements of domestic tranquility."

Sen. Baker said that the Senate Watergate committee should consider its subpoena of more than 500 Watergate-related White House documents and tapes.

He said that the subpoenas, signed by the committee chairman, Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., were issued in a matter "out of the ordinary" because Sen. Baker, as vice-chairman, had not been consulted in advance by Sen. Ervin.

The White House described the subpoenas as "incredible" but

has not formally indicated whether they will be honored. Three separate subpoenas were issued by the committee after Dec. 18, asking for tapes and documents relating to the so-called milk deal, a contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes and the group of events called Watergate.

Sen. Baker called the number of subpoenas issued and the number of tapes and documents requested "extraordinary."

"I do not blame Sam Ervin," Sen. Baker said. "He is a remarkable man. But I do think that we ought to give further consideration to that [subpoena] question when we return and have our first executive session."

Sen. Baker said that the "matter of grave national security" is the same matter that the President brought up in his Nov. 17 question-and-answer session with the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

Highly Sensitive

At that session, Mr. Nixon said, "National security matters were not matters that should be investigated because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only in the Ellsberg [Pentagon papers] case but also another matter so sensitive that even Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker have decided that they should not delve further into it."

There has been published speculation that the matter involved a highly placed agent of the Soviet secret police operating as an American counterespionage by continued investigation by the Senate committee and the special prosecutor's office.

A New York Times article this month said that the agent has informed the FBI that a set of the Pentagon papers had been given to the Soviet Embassy, and that further investigation by the Watergate committee might reveal the name of that agent.

Whatever the substance of the "matter of grave national concern," Sen. Baker said that he now wants the President to disclose it. On the issue of disclosure, Sen. Baker said, "The country isn't concerned for narrow legalisms; they want the facts."

Lindsay Denies President Plans

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP).

Outgoing Mayor John V. Lindsay has denied any plans to run for president in 1976 but has vowed to become "an independent voice" in the Democratic party.

Speaking on television yesterday, the eve of his departure from City Hall after eight years, Mr. Lindsay said that his bid for the White House in 1972 was intended to gain attention for urban needs.

"The timing was wrong," he said of the campaign. And of 1978, he said, "I don't think there's much likelihood, and at the moment I don't have much interest in it."

2,000 Flee Macao Fire

MACAO, Dec. 31 (AP).

A pre-dawn fire today swept an area inhabited by squatters, leaving more than 2,000 persons homeless and injuring two.

Peru Seizing Property of Cerro Corp.

U.S. Concern Owns Six Mine Complexes

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31 (AP).

President Juan Velasco Alvarado's military regime today nationalized all property of Cerro de Pasco, the Peruvian subsidiary of the American-owned Cerro Corp.

Cerro's properties include six mining complexes worth about \$175 million that produce mostly copper and allied minerals.

A decree-law, the equivalent of an executive order, declared the mines of "public and social interest" and ordered the Ministry of Mining to seize them.

The company, Peru's second largest copper producer, will be compensated, the announcement said. Experts appointed by the courts will evaluate the properties and determine the amount to be paid, the decree-law added.

Mining industry sources also said that the company and the government will continue talks on other details involving compensation.

Offered to Sell

Cerro has been operating in Peru for almost 90 years. It offered to sell the government its properties two years ago, shortly after one of its mines worth \$20 million was expropriated without compensation in Chile by the administration of the late President Salvador Allende.

The negotiations between Cerro and the government made no headway, so the government decided to expropriate.

The decree-law ordering the expropriation accused Cerro of failing to maintain adequate housing for its 11,000 workers and to provide efficient hospital care, schooling, hygiene and security against occupational diseases.

It also accused the company of systematically polluting several big lakes and rivers, of failing to exploit its mines in an efficient manner and of failing to make enough investments to expand mining facilities.

Peru is one of the world's top 10 producers of copper and other nonferrous minerals. The takeover of Cerro properties will not affect other foreign-owned mining interests in Peru.

3-Year Emergency Ends in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 31 (Reuters).

President Misael Pastrana Borrero Saturday lifted the state of siege which has been in force throughout Colombia for almost three years.

President Pastrana Borrero imposed the state of siege in February, 1971, to counter a wave of students' strikes which resulted in violence in several cities. The measure suspended individual rights and conferred special powers on the government.

Dutch Embassy Bombed

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (Reuters).

A bomb which exploded at the Dutch Embassy here Saturday night broke a few windows but caused no injuries. Police sources said that apparently a small explosive charge was thrown at the building from a speeding car.

Pacemaker in Brain Planned To Ease Spastic Diseases

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Johns Hopkins University scientists have joined a New York brain surgeon in an unprecedented effort to treat disease by controlling part of the brain electrically with a power source implanted in the body.

A little more than a year ago Dr. Irving Cooper, of St. Barnabas Hospital and New York Medical College, began using a novel "brain pacemaker" to send currents through brain tissue. With it, he dramatically relieved the symptoms of some victims of epilepsy, cerebral palsy and other crippling nerve muscle conditions. But one of the severest problems is that the present power source is a cumbersome, half-pound battery pack worn on the patient's hip, with batteries that last only two days.

May Last 20 Years

A team of space-science engineers of Johns Hopkins University's applied physics laboratory, near Laurel, Md., early in 1973 developed a revolutionary heart pacemaker. The new device, which so far has been sewn into the chests of 100 patients at Johns Hopkins and other hospitals—promise to last 20 years. They can be recharged by simple home devices once a week.

Hopkins-Copple brain pacemaker would use almost exactly the same technology to free the patient from all external apparatus.

Dr. Cooper, who was trained in neurosurgery at the Mayo Clinic, developed a technique of cutting off the blood supply to a vital brain center, to relieve the trembling of a patient with Parkinson's disease. To do this, he first made an injection of a chemical; later he used cryosurgery—inserting a probe with a freezing tip.

The neurosurgeon knew that the cerebellum, a rearward brain part which is a kind of computer, helping to monitor the messages from the senses, can be electrically stimulated to modify muscle spasticity.

Working with Roger Avery of Avery Laboratories, Farmington,

N. Y., Dr. Cooper and his colleagues developed his brain-stimulator or pacemaker: sets of tiny electrodes embedded in plastic mesh strips placed in the brain and powered by batteries outside the body.

Record of Success

He has operated on nine patients with epilepsy, "markedly" helping all nine; 24 with cerebral palsy, helping 16; 13 with spastic movements following strokes, helping 6; 5 with dystonia, aiding all 5, and 11 with other conditions, helping 6.

The goal now, in cooperation with Mr. Avery and a Johns Hopkins team led by Robert Fischell, is to simplify the power source—using an inside-the-chest unit with a nickel-cadmium battery. An external recharging device could sit beside the patient's bed and work only during sleep, re-energizing the battery by an alternating magnetic field that passes through the skin without sensation.

"We hope to have a testable device in six months," Mr. Fischell said.

Two House Units Ask More Power For Europe Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).

Two congressional subcommittees Saturday recommended that the NATO alliance should be replaced or supplemented by an organization giving European countries greater political and military authority to deal with problems of urgency.

In a joint report, the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the International Organizations subcommittee said greater political and military flexibility was necessary for the Europeans to improve relations between the United States and Europe.

"The failure of NATO consultations on the Middle East illustrates a fundamental need for a mechanism to either supplement or replace the missing political dimension within NATO," the report said.

"What is needed today is a European political organ, with a defense subsidiary, for handling problems with the United States like the urgent Middle East consultations which were needed, but which never occurred," it added.

"Without defense responsibilities, there can be no true common foreign policy, without which, in turn, there cannot be real political union" of the European allies, the report said.

Top Indiana Court Acts On McGovern Story

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP).

The Indiana Supreme Court has made permanent an earlier temporary order preventing a circuit court at Fort Wayne from forcing release of information about an illegitimate birth.

The birth record allegedly listed Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., as father of a child born in Allen County in the 1940s. Sen. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, has repeatedly denied he fathered a child born in Allen County.

Break away with Camel filter



Treading Gingerly Into '74

After a bad year it is possible to look forward to the new year with hope: if the omens are grim—as, say, for the United States as 1942 dawned over the wreckage of Pearl Harbor—it is possible to face the future with firm resolution. No American is likely to refer to 1973 as a good year—Watergate alone, with the cloud it cast over the whole operation of government, would condemn it. But the chief quality of 1974, so far as men can foresee the future, is uncertainty. Courage to face it will be necessary all over the world—and skill in the correlation of human activities, and innovative effort. But the shape of things to come is so vague at this moment that the specifics toward which those qualities must be directed can only be guessed at.

For, in many respects, a revolutionary era is opening before the world with 1974's appearance. Not necessarily political revolution, or even a social upheaval, although these may be products of more fundamental change. What the last months of dying 1973 signaled was an economic revolution in the broadest and most basic sense: a revolution in the complex tools on which modern industrial society was built, and which those economies of simpler form hoped to apply to their own uses. The Arab oil boycott, and the astronomical rise in the cost of raw petroleum, whether or not those figures are stated in Arabic numerals, only renders acute a problem which a vast expansion of the use of energy foreshadowed.

Nor is energy itself, however vital to a mechanized world, the only thing at issue. Before governments became concerned about oil, peoples were worrying over signs that

such resources as food were not matching the mouths that needed to be fed. Central to the vast International Conference on the Law of the Sea, which will get down to business this summer in Venezuela, is the hope of finding more useful materials in the oceans, and the fear that these materials may be wastefully exploited.

And as initial situations facing this conference reveal, there is less cooperation among nations on the sea (as on oil, on timber, on wheat) than national rivalry and parochial attempts to seal off available supplies. For nationalism has grown stronger as the stark facts of global interdependence have been made manifest. In a way, today's economic prospects reveal a revenge upon the old imperialism, and even upon the neo-imperialism that exploited less through gunboats and colonial regimes than through investment and the terms of trade. Countries living upon extractive industries have seldom flourished at home: the ghost towns of America are old mining communities. The trading cities and the industrial cities are those that still stand. Now the states that produce minerals or food, or fish, are combining against their markets in the economically advanced countries.

What this could mean is economic chaos, fatal to all. What it certainly must mean is the adaptation of old trading methods to a drastically new kind of economy. What it should mean is a degree of cooperation in the common interest that man has not yet approached. And the new year will show what steps the world will take toward any of these ends.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Book

"For many Soviet dissidents," the British scholar Peter Reddaway wrote a couple of years ago, "the career of Alexander Solzhenitsyn has come to symbolize the resistance of uncompromising moral integrity to the forces of reaction." He has come to be a person of great political importance in his own country, and that fact will doubtless control what happens next. In the publication of his book "The Gulag Archipelago," he has made another move in his desperate struggle for the conscience of the Russian people. He takes the view that a people unaware of its own history is like a psychiatric patient who has undergone a lobotomy in which the surgeons destroyed some of the central connections of the brain. The result is a mind more cheerful, less troubled, and a great deal less capable of knowing itself and managing itself.

Readers in the West need to understand that they are not the author's primary audience. Nor is it his primary purpose to influence relations between the Soviet government and ours, or any other. Publication in the West is necessary because it insures the survival of the book and, equally desirable, it becomes an event which is reported by the news broadcasts that an incalculable number of Russians hear. They will learn that Mr. Solzhenitsyn is still at work and is now telling the terrible story of internal oppression and terror in the four decades following the revolution. The author cannot put the book into the hands of many of his countrymen, but he can tell them that it exists and convey, in this roundabout fashion, some idea of its substance.

The manuscript has already acquired a sinister history. It was completed some years ago but Mr. Solzhenitsyn withheld it from publication to protect the people named in it. Unlike his earlier books, this one contained no element of fiction. Last August the Soviet police arrested a woman who had a hidden copy and subjected her to a prolonged and brutal interrogation. At length, as anyone must, she told the inquisition what it wanted to know. Released, she hanged herself. The author decided that, with one copy already in the hands of the government, it was far better to let it appear throughout the world. Americans who pick up the book may wish to reflect upon the price already paid for it.

Various literary and political movements of dissidence seemed to be spreading in the Soviet Union during the early 1960s. But they have now entered a new glacial age. Most of the known dissidents are confined either to prisons or mental hospitals. Those still at liberty seem to be the very few who have three characteristics in common: They are outstanding in their professional fields;

they are widely known and admired within the Soviet Union, and they are even more widely respected in the rest of the world. Besides Mr. Solzhenitsyn there are the physicist Andrei Sakharov, the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, and not many more. The Soviet government obviously has the power to suppress even these figures. There are after all, no Chinese Solzhenitsyns. Unlike the Chinese, the Russians have a certain qualified concern for public opinion. But a book as specific as "The Gulag Archipelago," and as disruptive to official ideology, must be profoundly threatening to the kind of men who now run the Soviet Union.

Their countermove will indicate to the rest of the world how the balance now stands in Moscow between the people who worry about internal security and those who worry about foreign reactions. For Americans, in a time of détente, the book itself and the circumstances surrounding its appearance are a salutary reminder of the realities of Soviet life. If détente means only learning to live peacefully with the vast political differences between our two countries, then it is useful. But no one can afford to believe that those differences are diminishing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ismet Inonu

When democratic institutions are under attack almost everywhere, the achievement of Ismet Inonu that stands out above other substantial services to the Republic of Turkey was his deliberate dilution of his own political power to foster a democratic system after World War II. In line with that philosophy, he stepped down graciously when his party—the party he had helped Ataturk to found—unexpectedly lost a free election in 1950.

If the successor government of Adnan Menderes and Celal Bayar had been willing to abide by the democratic rules as scrupulously as Mr. Inonu had done, Turkey would have been spared the military takeover of 1960 and many of its difficulties since. Mr. Inonu nonetheless continued to serve Turkey well—as premier of reconstruction governments from 1961 to 1965 and in more recent years as an elder statesman whose advice was often sought by the military leaders who are trying, so far with indifferent success, to guide Turkey back to a viable system of government.

His contribution to his country was second only to that of Ataturk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

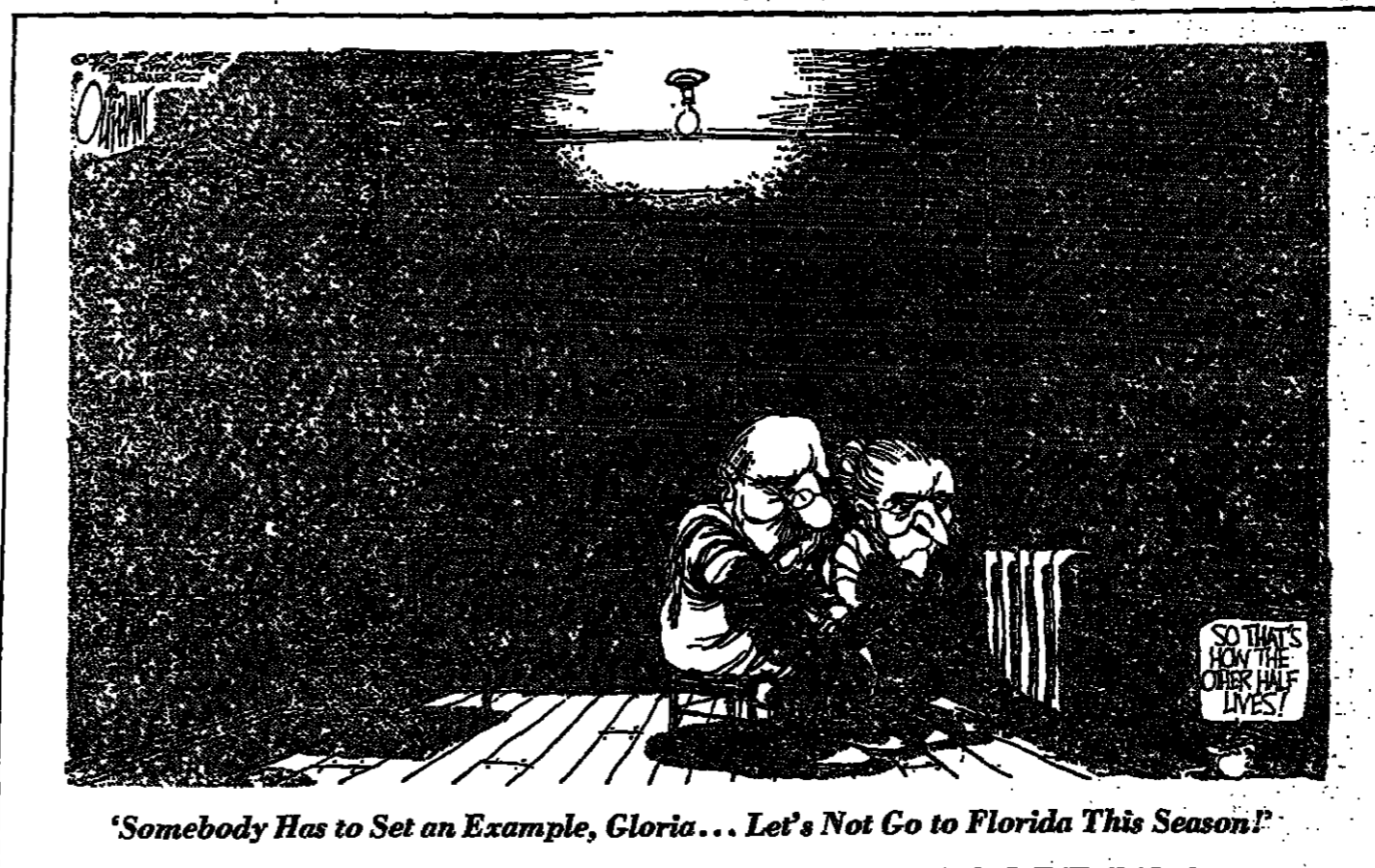
January 1, 1899.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The talk of appointing a commission for the Philippines shows what uncertainty still prevails at the Government level regarding the future administration of the islands. At the present time, malcontents are attacking towns, plugging houses and slaying local authorities. It is obvious that only the strong control of the United States government can save them from anarchy and ruin. When will President McKinley act?

Fifty Years Ago

January 1, 1924.

NEW YORK.—Mayor Jan Ray Bell, after looking over the American flag, says that the London variety is just as bad as the New York kind, and both are the result of the "remendous revolution since the war affecting the manners of women." The mayor said that the men of New York and London should refuse to give any girl more than one drink on any occasion and that both should write in the New Year to "restore the woman to her old and rightful pedestal."



'Somebody Has to Set an Example, Gloria... Let's Not Go to Florida This Season!'

Staggering Economic Implications of Oil Crisis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—The economic implications of recent oil price increases are staggering. Most government and private analysts confess that they cannot yet assess it fully.

A World Bank expert, for example, says that the consequences of higher prices set by the oil-producing cartel "present a radical turning point in the outlook for the world economy."

Oil consultant Walter J. Levy reports that a preliminary study convinces him that the outlook for less developed countries is "nearly disastrous," and that it will be "very difficult if not unmanageable" for many of the industrial nations in Europe and Asia.

The basic problem, to put it simply, is that the world will fast run out of money, at current and prospective prices, to pay for the oil it needs. And if there were some way in which enough wealth could be transferred to the oil-producing nations in the Middle East and Africa to pay for the oil, the sums involved are so vast that they could swamp the existing monetary system.

For the moment, the United States is relatively well insulated from the most serious effects of soaring oil prices, because it is about 85 percent self-sufficient in energy resources, whereas Japan is dependent on imports for about 95 percent of needs, and almost totally dependent on outside sources for oil. Europe gets about 85 percent of its oil from others, mostly from the Middle East.

But the United States can't escape the worldwide upheaval, sources say. Its bill for oil imports next year—from Arab and non-Arab sources—will run \$10 billion more than in 1973, wiping out—according to Economic Council member William Fellner—the moderate trade surplus that had been painfully built up this year as a result of a stronger position for the dollar.

Flood of Money

The element that has Washington, Wall Street, London and Tokyo scratching heads, however, is the tremendous flood of money that will have to pour from consuming countries to the oil-producing nations as a result of a more than 400 percent increase in prices just this year.

John Winger of the Chase Manhattan Bank observes that prior to the recent price boom—which doubled the cartel price—estimates were that by 1985 the non-Communist world would be shelling out \$180 billion annually to the Persian Gulf and African nations for oil.

These estimates—which compare with payments of \$11 billion in 1973—was based on what was thought to be a generous assumption: The cost of oil as delivered to East Coast American ports would rise by 1985 to \$15.50 a barrel. But the last price boost of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) establishes a market price of about \$2.50, which works out to \$10 or \$11 a barrel landed on the U.S. East Coast, and that price is due for upward revision in April.

So Winger's \$180-billion figure is obsolete. At this point \$300 billion would appear to be closer to what would theoretically be required to pay for oil at the projected prices.

Who's got that kind of money? "I'm not sure the Western world can manage it," Winger says. "What it says to me is that we must not depend on a single area for so much energy, or on any single form of energy." Nixon administration officials are only now beginning to delve into the financial implications of the oil price picture. Those officials willing to talk privately about the problem are conscious of the potentially critical nature of the problem.

But some warn that there could be an over-reaction in financial markets. The most important corrective, they believe, will be a world-wide response in terms of generating new sources of energy and a lessening of dependence on petroleum.

Investments Shift

Moreover, some officials in Washington expect that ways will be found for the Persian Gulf nations to invest some of their

surplus funds in the oil-consuming countries, thus alleviating the balance-of-payments problem. They concede that in the long run this would pose the question of how much Arab ownership of Western world properties will be considered "comfortable."

Beyond that, the guessing here is that countries like Japan, faced with overwhelming costs for oil, will devalue their currencies to handle part of the problem, and that the major countries will be forced into some sort of coordinated move to diminish the price-setting power of the oil cartel.

Levy, who began warning about the problem a year ago, agrees that the "disaster and the magnitude of the financial problem" may finally convince the importing nations that they must not together.

"At this point," Levy said in an interview, "it is not a question of supply availability, but a financial problem, a balance-of-payments problem—it's not too much to say that it's a bankruptcy problem."

"No importing country except the United States can begin to handle the problem, and even we cannot survive in a world of depression which would bring political and social unrest," Levy tends to blame the consuming nations' "indifference" rather than Arab greed for "the stark picture" that has developed.

"What we face," he says, "is basically unmanageable if we want to maintain a modicum of economic and monetary stability in the world."

Citing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent press conference warning that, without a common approach, Western civilization could destroy itself, Levy said, "This problem is with us now, in 1974."

The Costs

He calculates that even if oil consumption next year is reduced to 1972 levels, the energy import costs for Western Europe will skyrocket to \$60 billion from \$11 billion in 1973; to \$17 billion for Japan, from \$3.8 billion; to over \$1 billion for India, from \$300 million, and to over \$30 billion for the United States from \$4.5 billion.

His assumption is based on average crude oil prices of \$9 to \$10 a barrel and doesn't allow for the additional costs likely if the importing nations add to their purchases of distillates and gasoline.

The oil revenue picture for the Persian Gulf and other producing countries that emerges from Levy's calculations is as follows: Saudi Arabia, \$19 billion compared to \$3.1 billion in 1973; Kuwait, \$7.8 billion compared to \$1.7 billion; Iraq, \$5.8 billion compared to \$600 million; Abu Dhabi, \$2.1 billion compared to \$500 million; Iran, \$16 billion compared to \$2.5 billion; Libya, \$5.5 billion compared to \$1.6 billion; Nigeria, \$6.8 billion compared to \$1.2 billion; Venezuela, \$10 billion compared to \$2 billion, and Indonesia, \$4 billion compared to \$1 billion.

Letters

Narrow Views

James Reston, in analyzing 1973 (CET, Dec. 27), makes use of the hypothesis that a "law of compensation" was again at work. We are asked, among other erroneous interpretations, to believe that the Civil War in America was brought on as a result of slavery's too prolonged existence, and that the provocation of the Germans (WWI and II), brought "the power of the U.S. to the defense of Western civilization."

And in a similar manner he advances the idea that Arab provocation today is attempting "to cripple the great industrial nations of the world if the latter don't support them against Israel."

The events of the last few days have shown that what the Arab nations want is not to cripple anyone, but rather to do something concrete to further the just cause of the Palestinian people. Contemporary Arabs likewise don't want to "throw the Jews

into the sea," anymore than the Jews want to control the world. But until the interests of the Israeli people and those of Zionism can be distinguished from each other, the Arab people will be judged, in the West, by this time-honored Zionist exotica.

The wisdom of Reston's Bible passage notwithstanding, his subjective use of history foreshadows a narrow chauvinistic political analysis, despite all intentions.

J. E. FERRY.

Poorer Nations

For the developing countries, World Bank sources say that the rising price of oil will be nothing short of catastrophic, especially for the poorest nations, which have only limited exports with which to pay for oil.

A bank source says that if the price of Saudi Arabian light oil were to be no more than \$8 in current prices in 1980, the total oil bill of developing countries would rise from \$5.2 billion in 1973 to \$27 billion by 1980.

"The direct consequences for the developing countries," he concludes, "could be reductions in their rate of growth, either because of reduced energy supplies at higher prices, or because of reduced capacity to import goods and services other than oil."

What would happen next is that the developing nations would begin to dry up as a market for the industrialized countries, worsening the recession in the rest of the world.

As both rich and poor oil-importing nations suffered, the OPEC countries would be pulling in money by the barrel. According to the World Bank data, government revenues from royalties and taxation in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Kuwait and Libya would be increasing from \$10 billion in 1973 to nearly \$80 billion by 1980, and to \$120 billion by 1985.

Again, it should be emphasized, the above estimates assume a price for oil—\$3 a barrel by 1980—that has already been surpassed. Officials at all government agencies are desperately trying to update the statistics. They are convinced, however, that the numbers assembled even before last week's last upward spiral show the magnitude and the direction of the economic adjustments that must take place if the world is to avert economic disaster.

Officials of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have executive director meetings scheduled for January to see what policy implications should be triggered by the new sequence of events.

The Arab nations from time to time have spoken of a two-tier pricing system to give the poor nations a break. But so far nothing has been done, much to the dismay especially of black African nations that had supported the Arab political cause. In many of these nations—as in Ghana for cotton production and transportation, and in Kenya and Tanzania for an important tourist trade—the amounts of petroleum involved are small, but crucial. The net result, according to those who manage the major nations' aid programs, will be to

widen the differences between the developing countries which can depend on good export earnings such as Brazil, Israel, Hong Kong, Korea and Mexico and the poorer countries.

And OPEC...

The financial minds in New York, London and Paris are trying to dope out what the OPEC nations would or could do with all the money that seems headed their way.

By 1980 the five Persian Gulf countries, after spending all possible sums on internal development, broader social security and so on, would acquire net foreign assets of about \$380 billion, out of total world reserves of no more than \$400 billion, according to a World Bank source.

Financial experts are beginning to question whether this state of affairs would ever come about. If the rest of the world paid the OPEC nations in their own national currencies, there would also be the danger that devaluations or non-convertibility would make the paper money useless.

"I can't conceive of the means of payment for oil," one man says, "that would remain attractive assets for the oil-producing countries."

To the extent that ways can be found to increase OPEC investments abroad, their production of oil could be increased. But that's easier said than done, and besides, a large influx of investment capital from the OPEC countries will only increase the return flow of investment income and further add to the already unwieldy surplus of monetary resources that seems to be building up.

It appears more likely, therefore, that some of the major producers will prefer to limit their production, and hold their revenues to a lower level more in keeping with what they can absorb. One knowledgeable source here believes that the real upper limit to Saudi Arabia's capacity will be 12 million barrels a day, instead of the 20 million that have been projected.

He points out that the Saudis could even keep their production to no more than the 8.5 million barrel a day estimate of September, 1973, and come out ahead by jacking the price up a couple of dollars. In that case the incremental value of the oil kept in the ground would be worth almost \$100 billion in 1980 prices.

Alternatives

Chase's Winger suggests that the only way the world will avert an economic collapse is a major effort to develop more oil and alternative energy sources, while the OPEC nations limit their production to prevent the gross capital imbalances that might otherwise develop. That means inflation and a reduced standard of living all over the non-oil-producing world, because there is no way the higher costs for oil can be met, except at the cost of reduced personal consumption for other things.

Thus, in the United States, money available to spend on other things in 1974 is expected to be reduced 1 1/2 to 2 percent—maybe \$10 or \$15 billion. In Japan that percentage figure might be doubled. The general shortage of petroleum will seriously affect the production of fertilizer, which in turn will reduce the food output in many small countries just beginning to edge into the benefits of the "green revolution."

Thwarted Expectations In America

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The turn of this year is marked, for many of us, by the strange sensation of living on two quite distinct levels of consciousness. We go on about our daily business; we talk about politics, about possessions, about travel and food and football. And all the while it becomes harder to avoid awareness that the ground upon which our society rests is shifting.

Physically, the industrialized world has been built on the assumption of cheap and plentiful resources—minerals, water, energy—especially energy. The idea of cheap fuel underlies both the substitution of machines for men in production and the geographical sprawl of modern populations.

Psychologically, the system has been built on the expectation of more. Consumption is encouraged by the stimulation of desire. A family with less than the norm defied by television believes that it will in due course have a larger slice of a growing economic pie. And now, suddenly, those assumptions are thrown into question. Resources are not so plentiful as we thought, and certainly they are not going to be cheap. The consequences will be fundamental.

Americans are not magically immune to the process that has begun. We are already losing the race with inflation. In the last year the average worker's real spendable earnings have been cut more than 3 percent. That trend is likely to get worse with rising resource costs and shortages. So is unemployment. The angry reactions of the American truck drivers and the airline pilots are portents of things to come.

The economic frustrations that lie ahead will feed an existing political resentment. Recent surveys show that Americans have lost respect for their political leaders. The reason is no secret. People do not think politicians tell them the truth. The feeling of having been misled by false promises is already intense; it will get worse. The mix of frustration and resentment could have explosive effects on American politics over the next few years. One person who thinks so is Prof. Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has felt for some time that the pressures in our society, if "detonated" by some new factor, could produce a political realignment. That factor could be the crisis of resources and the resulting economic dislocation.

"Americans can put up with a remarkable amount of incompetence and malfeasance from both business and government," Burnham says. "They are resilient. It is hard to move them to revolution."

"But there are limits beyond which you cannot push people. We are fooling around with those limits now because of incompetence and greed. There is a risk of people looking for drastic solutions."

The risk is hardly a revolution of the Left. It is a movement of the Right—a non-ideological expression of economic frustration. Burnham thinks there is a larger reservoir of discontent in Europe and America, waiting to be tapped, than there has been since the 1930s.

If there is to be a man on horseback in America, the most obvious candidate is George Wallace. His stock in trade is the little man's resentment. He mixes a suggestion of extra-legal protest, a hint of violence, with demands for a return to order; and in the next few years Americans may well be nostalgic for order.

At the least, George Wallace will be a formidable political factor. The specter at our New Year's table is a revolution of thwarted expectations. We ought to be able to dispel that specter. We are a country still rich in resources and in healthy institutions. We need some vision and some truth from our leaders to begin making the necessary adjustments.

But there, alas, is the danger. We enter this turbulent period with a President whose natural instinct is to exploit resentments, not calm them—a President complicit in his administration's wrongdoing and no longer believed by his people.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Page 6

Page 6

(Continued on Page 5)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Frankfurt		FreeSied...	
G.....	102.50	GE.....	
BF.....	115.50	GEN.....	
er.....	104	GlaGr.....	
merzb.....	157.20	Gr.Uni.St.(A)	
f.Gummi	60	Guinness.....	
		Hawker-Sidd.	

Bank	225.20	ImpChem....	N
Bank	167.10	Imps.....	C
s Aktien..	77	Mar&Spen...	2
sch.....	45.50	MetalBox....	N

ladl.....	307	Nichols.....	
shof.....	191	Plesssey.....	
D.....	70	Rand.....	
th.....	43.50	Rank Org.....	
Ingessm.....	245	Royal Dutch.....	
.....	94	R. T. Z.....	
ingsl.....	104	Shell.....	
E new.....	140.50	Thorn (A).....	
ering.....	354	Tube Invest.....	
ons.....	208.50	Union Cor.....	
ysen.....	119.50	Vickers.....	
ba.....	108	West Deep.....	
swagen.....		West Drief.....	
		West Hold.....	
		West Min.....	
		Woolworth.....	
		ZCL.....	
London			
gle-Am Cp	3.27		

glo-Arr'	N.A.	N.A.—Not avail
clayBk...	3.30	
echamGr..	2.70	
	1.97	

Milan

.....	2.35	Balogh.....
water.....	1.41	Erba.....
1. Am Tob.....	N.A.	Ercole Marini.....
1. Oxys.....	0.49	Fial.....
1. Fec.....	5.37	Finsider.....
1. AMC.....	0.21	Generali.....
1. mah.....	3.70	IFI.....
1. Burg Sch.....	0.58	Italgas.....
1. rartered.....	1.55	Italsider.....
1. aulad.....	10.4	La Rinas.....
1. aulad.....	N.A.	Manfredi.....
1. aulad.....	2.47	Olivetti.....
1. aulad.....	2.90	Pirelli.....
1. aulad.....	1.40	SnaVisco.....
1. aulad.....	0.57	Terni.....

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			Netherlands	...Fl.	53.00 97.00

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Mutual Funds

Delaw	8.79	9.61	Islel	21.6322
Delta	4.78	5.22	Ivy	6.93 N.
	4.04	4.45	JP GrthE	9.02 9.1

Stock	3.33	3.83	Flam Brg	0.41	N.L.	MONY F	10.70	11.04	Stein Roe	Fds:
Sci en	3.88	4.22	Forum Group:			MSB Fd	9.03	N.L.	Balan	10.95 N.L.
BLC Grth	10.26	11.22	Clmb F	7.65	N.L.	Mut Ben	9.23	9.95	Cap D	9.40 N.L.
	10.26	N.L.		0.88	N.L.					

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Market Summary.

Most Actives—New York

Chrysler	223,800	15%	+
EastAirl	194,500	5%	-
Forsam Co	184,500	8%	+

Total issues	1890	188
New 1973 highs	37	2
New 1973 lows	102	9

STP Corp	312,700	4 1/2	+
McCull Oil	102,100	5 1/2	+

Dow Jones Averages

		Open	High	Low	Close	%
30	Ind	845.86	857.09	836.18	850.84+	2.1
20	Trn	195.18	197.73	192.59	196.19+	1.5

Industrials	56.60	56.00	56.60	+0
Transportation	37.53	37.16	37.53	+0
Utility	34.33	34.15	34.33	+0

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Sh
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Closing prices on Dec. 31, 1934

205	Labett	A	\$ 23 1/8	23 1/8	23 1/8
420	Lob	Co A	\$ 5 1/4	5	5 1/4
555	Lob	Co B	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

[illegible]

1235 OSF Ind	\$ 7	6 1/2	7
1451 Oshawa A	\$ 7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
53345 ParLOUR	800	740	770

900 Pembin B	425	400	425
200 Petrofina	5 23 ³ / ₄	23 ³ / ₄	23 ³ / ₄
1255 Pine Point	5 30 ¹ / ₂	30 ¹ / ₂	30 ¹ / ₂

2095 Chiefan D	985	985	985	+26	165 Southern	\$ 27%	27%	27%	-12	AmBIG M	Param Mus	PSEG	4.80
641 C Holiday	1 \$ 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-10	1165 Sr Brodcast	\$ 10%	10%	10%	-	Am Invest:	Fed Mogul	PSEG	4.80
					4255 Stearns	\$ 29%	29%	29%	-14	Amsh Co	F-VeBksh	PSEG	3.50

300 Asbestos	\$	16%	16%	16%
2000 Bank Mont	\$	19%	19%	19%

120 Canon	\$	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
3100 Com BusM	\$	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
100 Dom Text	\$	8 7/8	8 7/8	8 7/8

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Div. in %	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div. in %	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div. in %	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div. in %	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	1. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	1. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	1. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
2. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	2. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	2. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	2. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
3. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	3. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	3. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	3. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
4. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	4. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	4. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	4. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
5. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	5. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	5. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	5. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
6. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	6. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	6. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	6. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
7. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	7. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	7. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	7. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
8. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	8. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	8. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	8. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
9. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	9. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	9. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	9. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
10. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	10. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	10. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	10. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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24. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	24. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	24. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	24. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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26. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	26. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	26. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	26. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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29. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	29. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	29. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	29. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
30. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	30. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	30. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	30. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
31. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	31. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	31. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	31. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
32. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	32. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	32. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	32. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
33. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	33. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	33. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	33. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
34. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	34. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	34. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	34. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
35. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	35. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	35. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	35. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
36. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	36. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	36. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	36. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
37. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	37. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	37. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	37. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
38. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	38. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	38. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	38. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
39. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	39. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	39. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	39. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
40. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	40. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	40. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	40. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
41. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	41. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	41. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	41. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
42. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	42. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	42. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	42. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
43. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	43. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	43. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	43. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
44. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	44. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	44. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	44. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
45. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	45. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	45. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	45. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
46. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	46. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	46. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	46. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
47. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	47. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	47. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	47. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
48. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	48. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	48. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	48. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
49. AAR Co.	42	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	49. AAR Co.	42	10															

Leave for 1919 11/11/19



-By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SOUTH
 ♠ KJ1098
 ♥ AK
 ♦ 6
 ♣ AQ742

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	2 ♥
Pass	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	3 ♥	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	5 ♥
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

* WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T WAKE HIM UP!

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)
 Saturday, Jambles: EXPEL MANGE INLAND FALLOW
 Answer: "Come down in the autumn" - "FALL"

BOOKS

COLETTE

The Difficulty of Loving

By Margaret Crosland. With an introduction by Janet Flanner.
Bobbs-Merrill. 284 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MARGARETE CROSLAND has done something quite extraordinary in this book: She has very nearly succeeded in making *Collette* boring. In fact, I'm not sure that she hasn't. Already, in *Just a Little More*, she introduced me to her unease or ambivalence about the book. Miss Flanner, who writes from Paris for the New Yorker under the pen name of Genet, is a brilliant stylist yet we find her bored by the "famous" and "famous" through sentences like this one in speaking of *Collette*: "Her imagination was used in the creation of her style of writing what she wrote, which was her fortunate limitation as she wrote." The book is actually becoming recognized and singular authentic literary genius."

relation to the French as baseball does to Americans. As a pioneer woman writer on the subject, Colette owed much of her popularity to it. Her pages are filled with boudoir paradise. Gallie shrugs of a naked shoulder. Yet Miss Crowland encourages the impression that Colette had very little experience in sex, most of it acquired when she was past 30 and already in her third marriage. Her generally accepted lesbian affair with the Marquis de Morny is translated by the author's *amorous* into some *amorousness*, much as early editions of Kraft-Ebing rendered the implicitly sexual passages in Lombroso. In this respect, Colette may have been rather like Baudelaire, another theater critic of love, who, according to the French psychoanalyst, René Laforgue, died a virgin. Perhaps those who can't feel or enjoy love do write about it most movingly. In attempting to explain Colette's emotional make-up, Miss Crowland observes: "It is sad to find Colette showing so difficult a time because she had expected so much and had also been afraid she had wanted to give and take everything all at once." A more generalized description can hardly be imagined.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic
for The New York Times.
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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

	Weeks Last Week	Week Lies
FICTION		
1 Bart, Vidal	1	7
2 Homecoming	1	1
3 Greene	2	15
4 The Bachelor Club	3	23
5 Stewart	3	24
6 Stewart	3	24
7 Drury	4	32
8 Stewart	4	32
9 The Salamander	5	37
10 Posters of Fate	5	37
11 Christie	6	40
12 Christie	6	40
13 World Without End	7	43
14 World Without End	7	43
15 The Billion Dollar Sure Thing	8	42
GENERAL		
1 Alastair Cooke's America	1	7
2 Cooke's America	1	7
3 How to Be Your Own Best Friend	2	15
4 Wings of Dress	3	23
5 The Joy of Sex	3	24
6 To One Sex and Out the Other	3	24
7 O'Neill	8	35
8 O'Neill	7	33
9 Upstairs at the White House	8	35
10 West with Hows	8	35
11 Penultimate Hellman	8	35
12 Penultimate Hellman	8	35
13 The Best of Life	9	36
14 The Best of Life	9	36
15 The Best of Life	9	36

CROSSWORD _____ By Will Weng

By Will Weng

ACROSS		46 Sounds of uncertainty	19 Casino choice
1 Word with board or chamber	47 Pick at	22 Man—	23 Port—
5 —one's way (go)	48 —grievance (complains)		(cheese)
9 Spare items	51 Certifies	24 Israeli port	25 Scoundrel
13 Travelers of Biblical fame	53 Fourth digit of current year	26 Not on your mind	27 Northern constellation
14 Keep the roast juicy	59 Halo wearer in Le Havre	28 Fates and Muses	
15 Cry of revelry	60 Gratings	29 " — the West Wind"	
18 First digit of current year	61 Forcible—the riot act	30 Blue-eyed bird	31 Overlay a part
19 Arthur of TV	63 Big shindig	36 Plays a part	39 Gets in a tizzy
20 Certain main trunk	64 Hollow ring	41 Winged biters	42 Siddles
21 Swedish country	DOWN		
23 Hockey's Bobby	1 Urban cover	43 Part of esse	44 Stakes
25 Second digit of current year	2 Pueblo Indian	45 Not near	46 Eulwer-lyon heroine
32 What Ko-Ko had	3 Hoary	50 Wrinkle	51 Aker of M.A.S.E.
33 Odd in Scotland	4 Shuffles cards	52 Normandy town	53 Sen. Baker's state
44 Biblical country	5 On the alert	54 Hosiery casualty	56 Word with shell or plant
45 Kind of dog	6 N.Y. time	57 Time period	58 Nausea
55 Not turn— (stay calm)	7 Math power		
57 Oil-yielding tree	8 —volente		
58 Colorado redmen	9 Change for the better, in Paris		
60 Channel	10 Novello		
41 "Come and —!"	11 Contest		
	12 Body fluids		
	13 —Vista		
43 Third digit of current year	17 Supplicating figure		

